MAINE'S STRUGGLE BEGUN

The Removal of Arms Prevented by a Mob.

BANGOR TERRIBLY EXCITED

Governor Garcelon's Adjutant Intimidated in the Streets.

BLOODSHED BARELY AVERTED

Measures for Maintaining the Dignity of the Government.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING FOR BATTLE

Rumored Plot to Seize the State Arsenal.

OPINIONS OF BOTH SIDES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BANGOB, Me., Dec. 25, 1879.

There was a critical moment to-day in th violated by a mob inspired with bitter leaders of the agitation that had there not been nely yielding on the part of the constituted auprities bloodshed would probably have followed, agurating the first act of a deplorable civil war. ent can say exactly how near was the danger before it was prudently averted so delicate are the hinges that important historical crises often turn

The cause of the lawless demonstration was the threatened removal from the arsenal in this city of nd of arms, by order of His Excellency Govand the arsenal here is the only place at which they can be stored. In the event of the militia being called upon to sustain the Governor and the Council in their interpretation of the constitution and the ection laws or the arming of posse of civilians for same purpose, this warlike supply would be of the greatest importance. The republicans, as well as se fusionists, have kept a watchful eye upon it the general feeling throughout the State surprising, then, that the moment the Executive gregate and exhibit their displeasure, first by ats and then, if they failed of effect, by deeds.

It is believed that tidings reached Bangor before to-day that the Governor had issued orders for the oval of the arms to Augusta. The arrival of a se many persons. Major E. W. French, a clerk office of the Attorney General, came tate Arsenal, where he delivered his official chedentials to the officer in charge. He could not which were displayed on all sides immediately on his appearance. Groups gathered in the principal streets and were quickly swelled to the proportions of crowds, which finally tended to one grand focus, the vicinity of the arsenal. They were composed of men whose countenances betokened solemn determination, and they moved as by a spontaneous and deliberate impulse. calculated to inspire with some degree of awe all those who were of opposite opinions and were unprepared to resist their aggression.

Major French perfected his arrangements for the shipment of the arms to Augusta by the Maine Central Railroad and teams were secured for conveying them to the freight depot. The drays had been sded at the arsenal and were on their way through the streets, when the drivers and the officers having charge of them were suddenly confronted by a stalwart crowd, which barred the passage. At the sight of the laden wagons the mob burst into a roar of excitement. Mayor Brown demanded of the teamster the orders under which he was acting. No satisfactory answer was given at first, the man saying that Mr. Thayer, landlord of the Penobscot Exchange. had sent word for the teams to take the arms. A young man named French was then ushered through the throng, who said he was a clerk in the Adjutant

General's office, and he was moving the arms to

Augusta under orders from the Governor.

CONFRONTED BY A MOR.

The scene was immediately in front of the office of the Whig, of which Mr. Boutelle, the most violent of the republican counsellors, is the editor. The reins of the foremost horses were seized and the drivers were commanded to halt. The shouting and scuffling which occurred drew fresh accessions of numbers, until the streets for rods around were black with a surging mass of men. The excitement, which had hitherto been of a subdued nature, disciplined like the arder of a military host, now threatened to pass all bounds of civic decorum. Never was there a coincidence of conditions which together seemed more likely to bring forth riot and death. The party of the Governor were palpably at a disadvantage as to force, and they therefore prudently refrained from attempting to make their way to the depot. They vainly, however, called upon the rioters to respect the representatives and the orders of the Executive, who desired to do nothing contrary to the laws.

The excitement was greatly increased by the report that J. L. Smith, the greenback candidate for Governor; S. W. Haskins, fusion Indian agent, and Major M. M. Folsom, of Old Town, were closeted at the Penobscot Exchange during the day; that Major Folsom had appeared on the ground after the team had turned back, told Clerk French that he made a mistake in not pushing through to the depot, and had urged Mr. French to change his orders for their return to | for the next Legislature any legal existence? To say

the arssnal, but that Mr. French was unwilling to

rather than incur the hazard of a riot, and the dayor furnished a police force to protect them on

A consultation took place between Major French and General Danies, Lieutenans Colonel of the First peace, not to transport the arms further. Major French ordered them taken back to the arsenal. The excited populace was addressed by Editor

"It is a strange coincidence that on this merry Christmas Day, while we are trying to enjoy our ounted in. Governor Joe Smith should be in the mmunition should be attempted to be hauled through our peaceful streets. Gentlemen, this is

nunition wagons by the crowd, but on the deter mination to return the arms to the arsenal being known they were surrendered into the hands of the

It is conceded on every hand that the escape from bloodshed was very narrow. Public feeling runs ssociation, and threats have been made that they will seize the arms in the arsenal.

ited. He returned to Augusta on this evening's train to confer with the Governor. Addutant Gen. eral Leavitt is now in Eastport, passing Christman taken is not known.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 25, 1879. Great excitement was occasioned here to-night by the receipt of intelligence from Bangor that Major moving 120 stand of arms from the State arsenal in by Major French, but replied that he was powerless to aid in any way, as the mob could not be con trolled. Governor Garcelon was telegraphed to a Augusta, the Lewiston office being closed, and the message was forwarded across the country by s

Mayor Nash, of this city, has been notified of the overt act in Bangor, and has given orders to the lon to put down insurrection against the duty, will justify the Governor in appealing to the

A Sabbath stillness reigns about the hotels to-day. But one member of the Executive Council is in the everybody taking part in the joyous festivities of the occasion with as much spirit and earnestness as if the prospect of war in their midst was not a near possibility. The only matter of importance made public in the early part of the day was the letter written by Collector Morrill, of Portland, chairman of the Republican Advisory Committee, to Governor to ask the decision of the Supreme Court as to the reasonableness and justice of his course. Collector Morrill further says, "It is in the power of Your Excellency to instantly restore peace, order, quiet and good feeling to the State and all its inhabitants by asking the opinion of the judges on each law point involved in the variation of the count from the face of the official returns," and he closes by saying, "I address Your Excellency, not simply by saying, "I accress your Excellency, not samply as an individual, anxious for the peace and good order of the State, but as the chairman of a committee of the republican party, all of whom are desirous, above all things, to avoid every possible disturbance of the public tranquillity, and to reconcile the popular discontent."

From the closing passage it is evident that the plan of the republicans and of Mr. Blaine is to exert every legal and parliamentary point to their own advantage before appealing, if they ever do, to force of arms. Ex-Governor Dingley's paper, the Lowis-ton Journal, voiced the same sentiment yesterday when it said:—"The republicans of Maine, every man who loves our institutions and recognizes the fact that a fatal stab has been made at popular gov-ernment, will resist this gigantic wrong step by step, not by violent and unlawful means, but by every lawful means within their power." The mest-ing here Tuesday night has had the most to do in bringing about this "change of heart" in the repub-lican programme. A similar meeting will be held in Banger on Saturday evening, to be followed by meetings in Portland and Lewiston, and prompt seures will be taken to tender sympathy and support to the Governor and Council. It is said about town that Mr. Elaine has notified the radical press of Maine to be more careful in their reports of the "indignation meetings" now being held and to be held, and to suppress all reports of incendiary or inflammatory language that may be used.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS. The weekly republican papers received to-day are the weekly republican papers received to-day are teaming with articles upon the great outrage, "usur-pation," &c. The Ellsworth Asserican, Eugene Hale's home organ, says:—"The indignant protest of an outraged people should be heard in tones that cannot be misunderstood. If this protest is not heeded by the usurpers, what remains? The people will not stand idly by and see their rights taken from them, and a day of reckoning is close at hand."

them, and a day of reckoning is close at hand."

The fusion papers are just as carnest in upholding and defending the action of the Governor and Council as are the republican papers in denouncing said action. The North Star, edited by Mr. F. S. Parker, a member of Governor Garcelon's Council, says that "it is easy for disappointed partisans to charge the Governor and Council with being but a band of thieves. It is easy to allege that a great wrong has been done and the law violated, but it is quite another thing to prove it. Because the newspapers asy that A, B or C is elected it is not to be taken as a fact unless the assertion is substantiated by local evidence. The law plainly and unmistakably points out what is conclusive evidence and what is not.

UNWARRANTED ASSERTIONS.
"How, then, has the alleged republican majority

that such majority did exist, but that an evil-minded candid, fair-minued republican who desires an exanation of what appears to him a mysterious move on the political boards he need not go far or wait ng to become satisfied that the Governor and uncil have taken no steps not demanded beg leave to submit that fair, honest men will seek an explanation before they indulge in wholesale

his paper, the Auburn Chronicle:- Why should not the republican party be willing to stand by the stitution in every particular. If any blame attaches to any one it attaches to the republican town

Neither has the counting out been confined to re-These towns were Carmel, Prentiss, Winn, Greenfield, Edinburg, Newburg, Corinth and Medway. They clearly had the right to attack the validity of any returns, which would have given the greof the terrific assaults made upon them by the press of the republican party. The fact, however, that in casting out this long list of towns the result ds it took to secure votes. The reult is a set-back to bribery. The party that keeps in power by starving men and then buying their

A LAW-ABIDING ELEMENT.

These views are held in common by many indispecific case where the constitution and the law had county, he says, seem to have expected about what they have got, some of them admitting that it is only what the democrats have received several times at republican hands. Generally the republicans sustain their side, but a considerable number of them put in as an unalterable condition that there must be no overt acts, no stepping outside the law, and my informant expresses the conviction that ex-treme or unlawful measures would instantly divide

The report circulated that one of the fusionists certificated in Androscoggin county to a seat in the House, because of defective returns from two of the towns in his representative district, would rein the following card from the gentleman himself:-

I will not take my seat in the next Legislature. I am constitutionally elected representative from the district composed of Durham, Lisbon and Webster, and I propose to take my seat, if God permits. The Lewiston Journal, which is presumed to have hereabouts. Very truly yours.

The Augusta House is deserted to-night. Not a ors or in the halls of this political rendezvo

Your correspondent, however, had the pleasure of meeting in his room Mr. H. H. Monroe, member of the Council from the Fifth Councillor district from him a few statements as to his official actions as canvasser and the reasons that justified them. answer to the question as to what were his per onal views in relation to the great question now

other States to a great extent has been occasioned by the course of the Governor and Council in canvassing the returns of the late State election strictly in accordance with the constitution and the law. For complying with the plain mandatory provisions of the supreme law of the State, the constitution, the members of the Council have been violently assailed by a partisan press and pub lic in the most outrageous manner, and charged with the crime of ignoring the will of the people as expressed at the polls. The question to be considered is this, Are the Governor and Gouncil to be held responsible for the negligence and incompetency of town and city officials, whose duties in regard to the conduct of elections and the making out of returns are plainly and clearly dictated by the constitution and the law? If the facrant errors committed by the servants of of such a nature as to exclude the returns from those places, surely the Governor and Council, who have sworn to uphold the laws of the State, are not responsible therefor. No fair-minded or nonest man of either party should make such unreasonable charges upon the Executive Department. The liberties of a people under a republican form of govern-ment are protected at the ballot box, but if the base-

NO RETURNS CORRECTED. "The Council have acted throughout in an impartial manner in the rejection of all returns that did did not conform to the constitution and the law. No corrections have been made except in the matter of county officers. The corrections in the returns for legislative officers can only be made by the two branches of the Legislature, who have the power to go behind the returns. If corrections were allowed to be made on the records in the towns, which the to be made on the records in the towns, which the law of 1877 provides may be done, there would have been a worse condition of affairs for the republicans, because the records, as a general thing, are found to be more defective than the returns themselves. When the record is defective the law allows for no corrections of the returns. The fatal defects in the cities where the twelve vacancies exist could not be smended under the provisions of that law. I feel satisfied that I have done my duty

ness and negligence in conducting elections in this State which have been so apparent in past years

should continue without a reform, the safety of popular suffrage would be absolutely destroyed.

willing to abide by the result."

Mr. Monroe is a straightforward gentleman and spoke with the air of a man who believed every word that he uttered.

faithfully as a sworn officer of the State, and am

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

INCENDIARY HARANGUES OF THE POLITICAL DEMAGOGUES-THE JOURNALS OF BOTH PAR-TIES COUNSEL PEACE AND MODERATION-AN APPEAL TO THE BALLOT BOX.

The tone of the republican press in Maine at the present time is in marked contrast to the inflamms. tory and revolutionary character of the political free caters on both sides. While the politicians as a rule are sounselling an appeal to the sword the political editors on the other side are endeavoring to allay the excitement and to find a legal way out of the extraor dinary difficulty which has arisen. The Portland

The citizens of Portland are resolved that all just and legal means shall be taken to undo the nefarious work of the dishonest and corrupt canvassing board that has defied the expressed will of the people, and retuse to recognize the verdict given at the polis.

In the same journal there is reported the of Mr. Israel Washburn, from which the following

placed on London bridge; his daughter went in a dark, stormy night and brought it away. Gover-nor Garcelon and the rest of you, can you under stand such an act? That a man should willingly die if the alternative were to do a dishonorable deed of to say a false word.

The Portland Advertiser of the 24th inst., commenting on the speeches quoted above, says:—

Maine for President and Vice President, ive Representatives in Congress, the control of the State government till 1883 under the system of binnial elections, and the election of a United States Senator will be accomplished, all in contravention of the will of the people, and thereby popular government be at an end.

Resolved, That we will resist these outrages by all honorable means in our power; that to the insolent question, "What are you going to do about it?" we reply, If there be no remedy under the forms of law, then, as in 1876, the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, and the people are justified in interposing with an army and resisting even to the shedding of blood.

ROME BULE.

The Boston Herald (ind.) of the 24th says:-

In considering the trouble in Maine one thing ought to be settled at the outset, and that is, that Maine alone must settle it. The whole theory of our government, all the teachings of history and those natural laws by which the human mind is moved point to that as the true course. The vering problem of reconstruction in the South, after the great war, for which it was impossible to provide in advance, has led to dangerous departures from the fundamental principles of our constitution; but that problem has been solved, and every State in the Union now stands by itself, so far as its domestic government is concerned, arrayed in all the powers given to it by the constitution. The withdrawai of federal interference from Stuth Carolina and Louisians, which was contemplated as inevitable under the present administration, closed the book of extra constitutional proceedings incident to the great conflict in which the nation struggled for lite. There are still great evils in many of the States, evils which will require time and education to eradicate, but it is much the safer way to leave all such to the local governments than to attempt to remedy them by the action of the national government. What knowledge of or interest in the domestic affairs of Maine can the national government have compared with the people of that State? If a great wrong has been committed, or if the will of the people has been temporarily detecated by tricks and technicalities, does anybody suppose that the people most interested will not find and apply the remedy? The chances of the remedy dependentirely on the strength of the case which the aggrieved party has to present to the people, and it will not only work there, but the influence will be important in every doubtful State in the country. No great party can afford to commit a wrong against the people, or even to take advantage of it. The mational government may be in the hands of one party or another, and would be pretty sure to decide such questions according to its political predilections the right of local soil-government they declared their independence of the mother country, and they will never give it up to any central power. We should learn to trust the people—not our party alone, but the whole body of the people, who want good government and will see justice done.

good government and will see justice done.

A SOUTHEEN VIEW OF THE TROUBLE.

The Richmond Despatch of the 24th inst, says:—
In 1865 the Southern members of Congress and the democrate elected in the Northern States constituted a majority of the national House of Representatives, and were advised by some people to assemble together in Washington and thus prove their title to be recognized as the lawful House of Representatives. They could have done so and could have left the republicans in a minority. All the evidences of regularity would have been with the democratic House of Representatives. But this step was pronounced revolutionary. The Northern democrate met with the republicans, and allowed them to turn out of their seats the members from all the States then so lately out of a condition of rebellion. For ten years the power thus stolen by the republicans was not only kept in their own hands, but was used to oppress the section which had thus been so cruelly and unjustifiably wronged. Yet no one has ever censured the Northern democrats for yielding to the power of the republicans. The government was in the hands of that party, and resistance would have been unavailing.

Why will not a similar course be the proper course power of the republicans. The government was in the hands of that party, and resistance would have been unavailing. Why will not a similar course be the proper course

MAINE AND LOUISIANA. In an article under the above caption the Spring-

field (Mass.) Republican of the 24th argues:—

"You are another" is an argument which proves that the speaker is doing something to be ashamed of. When both sides rely on it it is pretty certain that both are going on from bad measures to worse. Whatever wrong was done in Louisiana three years ago should be a warning and not a precedent. But it must be remembered by domocrats that the republican party of the nation never made itself a party to deliberate traud. Most republicans believed that in the South there had been so much intimidation on one side and cheating on the other that it was hard to tell what was the true interpretation of the vote. It is the action of its members in Congress by which the party as a whole is fairly to be judged. Most of them assented, as did a part of the democrats, to as fair an arbitration as could be devised. To a republican, Senator Edmunds, belongs more than to say other man the credit of its adoption. As crigidally constituted the tribunal was to consist of seven republicans, seven democrats and Judge Davis, who was counted as an independent. He certainly was not a disguised republican, for it was his accountage of the Illinois Senatorship from the largest to the smallest, even to the hour of daily adjournment, the commission divided on a partisan line. But the "seven" were every whit as partisan as the "eight." A decision so reached could carry no great moral weight, yet we think it was surely well, however inequitable might be the immediate result, that responsibility should be 'thrown on the State authorities and not on a national returning board at Washington with unlimited powers. The point we now urge is that the republican party of the nation, judged by its representatives in Congress, did not give sanction to the fraud in Louisiana, but united with the democrats in the best arbitration that could be secured. But republicans were far too lonient in condemning the local rascality by which their party profited. Do democrats intend to take the worst mistakes and failures of republicans as their own examples?

THE GOSPEL IN GREECE. The Rev. T. R. Sampson, missionary in Gree

Education of that Kingdom has issued an order to demand for it has become so great that the mission

BELGIUM AND THE VATICAN.

The fight between the liberals and the

GLE-THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE NEW

Beigium is, says a correspondent of the London Ecko, daily approaching nearer and nearer to the critical point. This point, the most severe stroke which the liberals can possibly deliver, is the breaking off all further diplomatic relations with Papal Rome by the recall of the Belgian representative at ing off all further diplomatic relations with Papal Rome by the recall of the Belgian representative at the Vatican and the refusal to appoint a successor. The present Pope knows Belgium well, having lived there as Nuncio, and he dreads the effect of such an alarming measure, which would be a national and official declaration that Belgium is no longer in any sense a Roman Catholic State, although the majority of her individual citizens may be itoman Catholics. This latter fact would bring to light the most appalling side of the business, for the Pope knows very well that the great majority of the population—Roman Catholics though they are—go heartily with the State and do not go with the bishops. It appears to be impossible to clear the Pope from a certain degree of dubious action in the mater. M. Frère Orban, the Minister, received some sort of assurance from the Vatican that it did not approve of the extreme position taken by the Belgian episcopate, and Leo XIII. was even at the twoulde to belaud the Belgian constitution as one which has always been favorable to the advance of Roman Catholicism. Now, however, the Belgian bishops profess to be able to produce a Papal brief which approves of their doings, and which will justify their assertien that there is not the slightest difference between the infallible judge of truth and mortality and themselves. The liberal Deputy, M. Janson, has well said that, if the Pope's licutenants can really bring effective proof of such a double-tongued proceeding on the part of their master, the Belgian government will be compelled, out of respect for the nation and for itself, to break off all diplomatic relations with the Vatican. He will probably bring forward a motion to that effect in the Parliament. M. Goblet, member & Brussels, announced his intention of calling for an alteration in the budget by curtailing the incomes granted by the State to the Archbishop and bisheps, the monetary aid given to the ciency will be such as proceeding was no doubt quite justified by the ant

STRUCK WITH AN IRON BAR. Thomas Cleary and William Hughes, both em

Thomas Cleary and william Hughes, both employed as firemen by the New York Gaslight Company at the company's works, corner of Twenty-first street and avenue A, became too merry last night, and their merriment took a sudden turn and culminated in an altercation which may cost Hughes his life. About half-past nine o'clock the two men were performing their customary duties, both having indulged pretty freely in strong drink, when Cleary gave Hughes provocation to strike him. In resenting the blow Cleary grasped a round fron bar such as is used for raking down the fires, and dealt his follow-workman a blow on the left side of the head, making a clean cut, from which the blood spurted in all directions. Hughes fell to the floor unconscious, and Cleary, realizing what he had done, lost no time in making his escape. The wounded man was subsequently discovered by other workmen in the building, and the police of the East Twenty-second street police station were apprised of the case. Hughes was then removed to Believue Hospital, where at a late hour last night Dr. Field, who is attending him, said that he believed the mn's skull was fractured. Cleary's address is not known to the police, but it is supposed that he lives in Hariem. It is thought that Hughes' injuries will prove fatal. ployed as firemen by the New York Gaslight Com

SANITARY SEWERAGE

COLONEL WARING'S SYSTEM OF DRAINS AND SEWERS FOR MEMPHIS.

NEWPORT, R. L., Dec. 24, 1879. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., the well know writer and sanitary engineer, of this city, who has been investigating the sanitary condition of Memphis, and whose system of sewerage has been adopted by that city, was waited upon to-day by a Herald correspondent to inquire in rela-tion to the measures proposed for the prevention of vellow fever, and learned from him the following cts:—The sanitary survey of Memphis un by the National Board of Hoalth at the request of the local government was conducted by commission consisting of Dr. J. S. Billings, vice president of the Board; Dr. R. S. Mitchell, a memof the Massachusetts State Board of Health; Colon George E. Waring, Jr., sanitary engineer, and Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, of the United States Engin Corps, as consulting engineer. In conjunction with the above named gentlemen a house to house sistants, and a chemical examination of well and cis-tern water by Dr. Smart, United States Army. The whole examination has been much more complete tern water by Dr. Smart, United States Army. The whole examination has been much more complete and thorough than any ever undertaken in this country or in any place of the same size in Europe. Memphis has now no severs, and privy vaults are universal. In the thickly built part of the city these vaults are generally in the cellar and are very foul. The public water supply is so unsatisfactory that it is farely used for drinking purposes, the dependence being upon cisterns and wells, many of which were found to be seriously contaminated. The ground about the houses, especially of the poorer classes, is generally fouled with kitchen waste. Pige, goats and fowl are largely kept in the city.

abolition of privy vaults and cosspools in the part of
the city to be sewered and the substitution of a more
wholesome arrangement in the more thickly settled
portions. Third, the paving of the streets with bluff
gravel which has been found where used
to be better than any other macadamizing
material. Fourth, the introduction throughout the thickly settled part of the city of the
system of sewers recommended by Colonel Waring
and described below. Fifth, the bayou which runs
through the lower part of the city to have the high
water of the Mississippi excluded by a dam, furnished
with a valve gate and steam pump; a continuous
strip of land along both sides of the bayou to be
taken for a public park to secure the purity of the
valley, the sides of which are to be shaped and
secured with Bermuda grass; the ordinary rainfall
to be discharged by street gutters to a gutter running on the high ground at each side of the bayou
and delivering beyond the dam at high water mark.
During high water of the Mississippi the Bayou Valley will be flied with storm water, the surplus escaping over the dam, and what remains will be immediately pumped out.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEWERS.

The system of sewage adopted is briefly as follows:—The sewers are not to be of a smaller diameter
than aix inches, because in the ophnion of Colonel
Waring it will not be safe to have a smaller size than
a four-inch for house drains, and it is necessary that
the sewer should be large enough to remove what-

traps and pipes of the houses will be rectified, diluted and removed by the circulation of air through
the latter. All house connections with the sewers
are to be arranged through inlets pointing in the
direction of the flow, and these inlets are to be funnel-shaped in order that their flow may be delivered
at the bottom of the sewer. By this arrangement
they will withdraw the air from its crown, or, in
other words, the verticle diameter of the inlet at its
point of junction will be the same as the diameter of
the sewer. All changes of direction are to be on
gradual curves and by this arrangement the fail
from the head of each branch to the outlet would be
continuous. So far as circumstances will allow the
drains will be brought together and will finally discharge through one or two main outlets. The outlet, if water locked, will have ample means for the
admission of fresh, pure air, and, if open, its mouth
will be protected against the direct action of the
wind.

let, if water locked, will have ample means for the admission of tresh, pure air, and, if open, its mouth will be protected against the direct action of the wind.

COST OF THE WORK.

This system, it should be understood, is radically different from that usually adopted by engineers. The members of the commission, however, believed that in all essential particulars it is better adapted for the purpose for which it is intended than any other which has been brought to their stiention. It is cleaner and more thoroughly and scientifically ventilated, and, it will be seen, obviates the accumulations of street fifth in catch basins and sewers. It discharges all that is delivered at the point of outlet outside of the city before it is possible for decomposition to take place. If the discharge is of domestic sewage only its solid matter will be consumed by fishes if delivered into a water-course, and the dissolved material will be used for aquatic vegetation. The removal of storm water will be a very simple matter and will not require any axtensive engineering work, as is the case in St. Louis, through seep channels, especially if it is removed, as is proposed, as far as practicable, by surface guiters, or in certain cases by conduits arranged near the surface. The removal of house waste to provide for the drainage of the subsoil will be through soil water drains laid in the same trench with the sewers. A plan of sewers was made in 1836 by Mr. Hormany, of Louisville, and Mr. Chesbrough, of Chicago, who is now engaged in making a plan for this city. This system would cost over \$500,000 for twenty-four miles of sewer. This plan and Colonel Waring's were fully considered by the commission, and the latter's was unanimously adopted. The total length of the sewer will be over forty miles, and of subsoil drains over one hundred miles. It will cost \$250,000. The sewers are to be placed in the alleys in the rear of the houses, subsoil drains are to be laid in the same trenches, and, in addition raised, and on this basis the cost

MISSING FOR DAYS.

Nellie Murphy, seventeen years of age, has been missing from her home for several days. In an alarm which was telegraphed to all the police stations last night she is described as of slim build, with dark brown eyes and hair. She wore a brown dress, waterproof cloak and brown hat trimmed with satin.

REPENTED IN TIME.

Ann Carroll, a married woman, quarrelled with her mother yesterday at her residence, No. 525 East Twelfth street, and some time later swallowed a quantity of paris green for the purpose of ending her life. She repented, however, and, informing her friends of her act, she was removed to Believue Hospital. The doctors say she will generals.